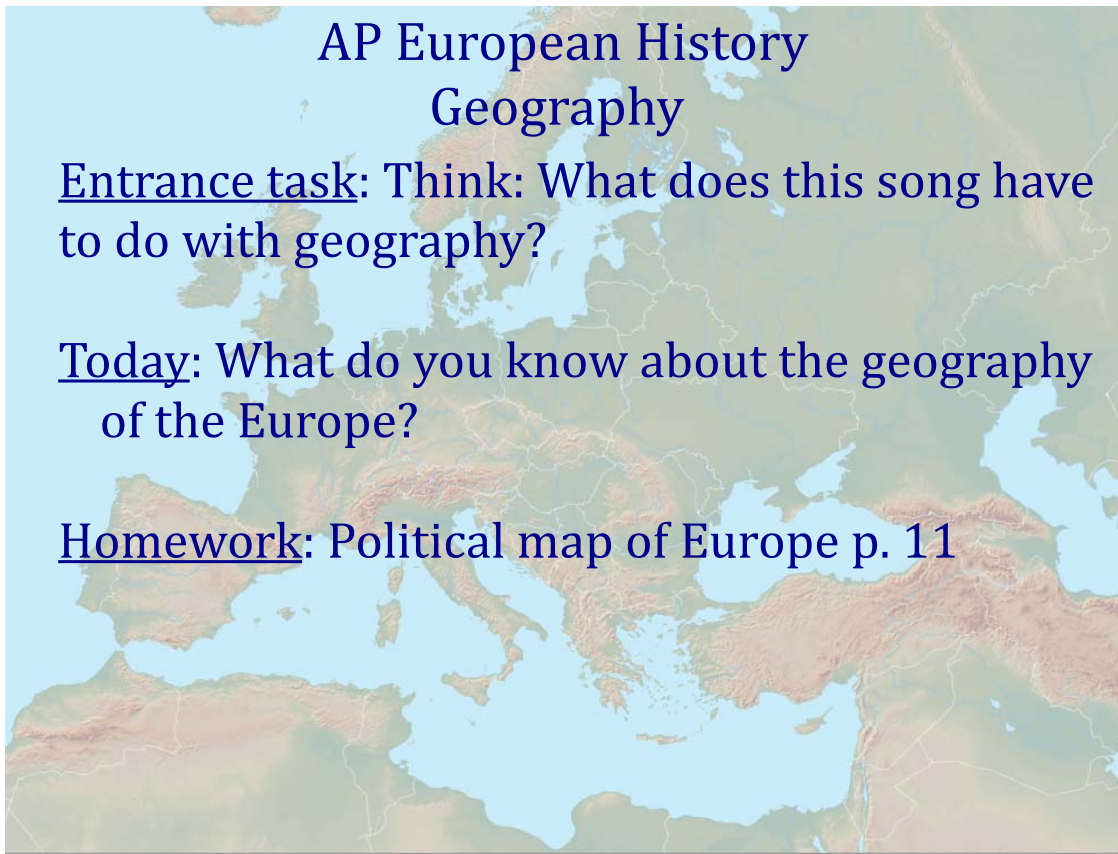


AP European History Geography

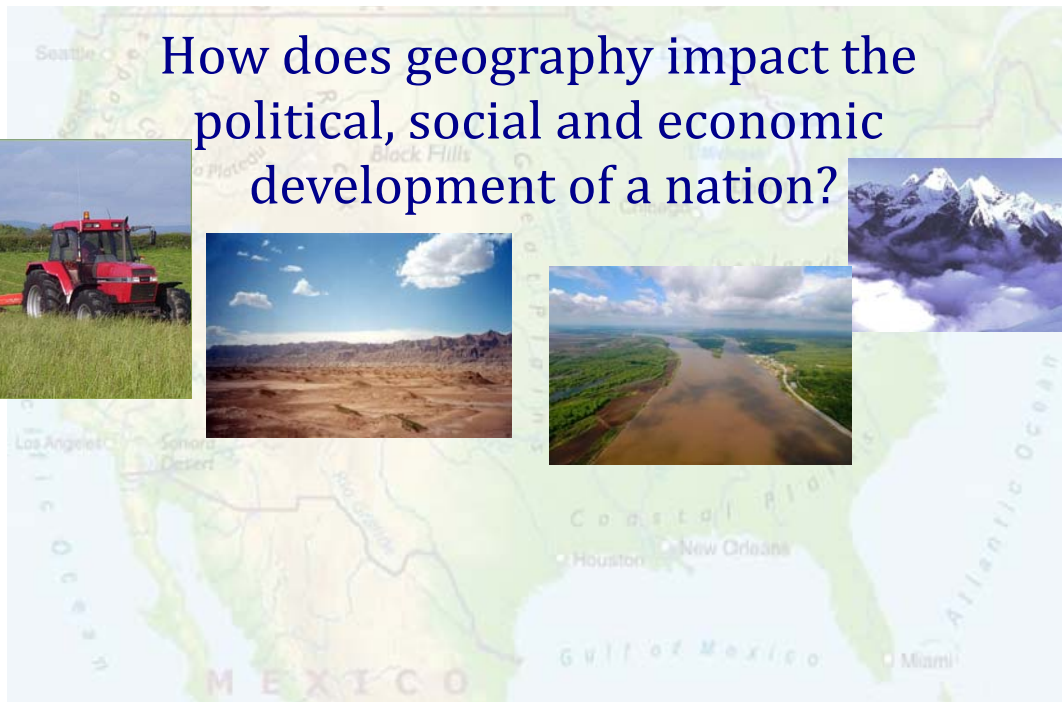
Entrance task: Think: What does this song have to do with geography?

Today: What do you know about the geography of the Europe?

Homework: Political map of Europe p. 11

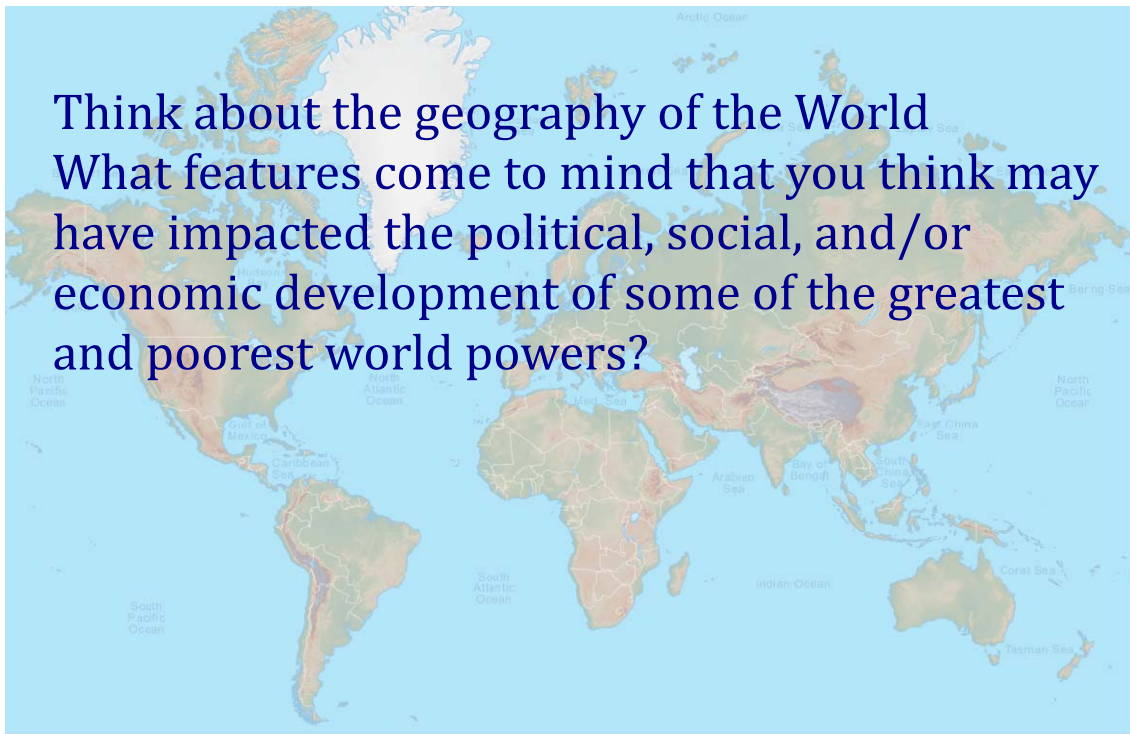


How does geography impact the political, social and economic development of a nation?



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Think about the geography of the World
What features come to mind that you think may
have impacted the political, social, and/or
economic development of some of the greatest
and poorest world powers?





Why Europe?



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Page 12 Political, Social, Economic Effects of Geography

| Geographic factor | Political effects | Social Effects | Economic Effects |
|--|---|--|---|
| Mountains  | Switz: neutral in world wars Greece: city states due to Pindus Mountains | Switz: homogeneous population Greece: traveled around the Med Sea as fishermen – cultural diffusion | Switz: banking, clockmaking Greece: sea traders, fishing industry |
| Coastline | | | Europe: lots of trade, exploration, colonialization Africa: poor trade, victimized by others, reliance on cash crops USA: easy trade access to and from the country, river systems and railways link inland with coast, |

| Geographic factor | Political effects | Social Effects | Economic Effects |
|---|---|---------------------------|------------------|
| Central Location  | Germany: a military threat to many neighbors, easy to invade others (Poland, ie.) | | |
| Island Location | | England: More homogeneous | |

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| Geographic factor | Political effects | Social Effects | Economic Effects |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|------------------|
| Natural Resources | | Japan: Hindered industrial development, they became dominant of others, acquired cultural influences. USA: Melting pot of people around the world due to opportunities here, demanded independence, etc. | |

| Geographic factor | Political effects | Social Effects | Economic Effects |
|---|---|--|--|
| Lack of natural barriers  | Poland: On Great European Plain, invaded many, many times | Poland & Eastern Europe: large population | Poland & Eastern Europe: lack of resources, others |
| Size | Russia: Huge size makes it easy to invade, but difficult to conquer | Russia: Many different ethnic groups lead to lack of unity | Russia: difficult to transport goods within and outside of the country |

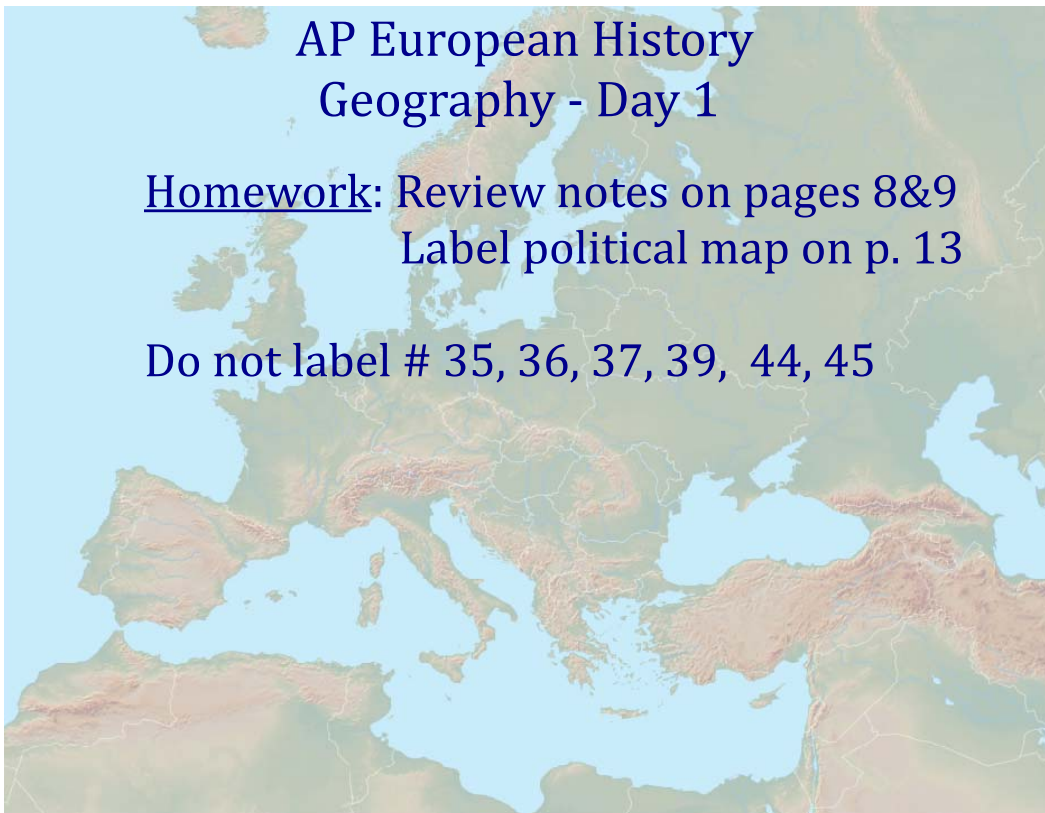
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AP European History Geography - Day 1

Homework: Review notes on pages 8&9
Label political map on p. 13

Do not label # 35, 36, 37, 39, 44, 45



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AP Euro

Geography - Day 2

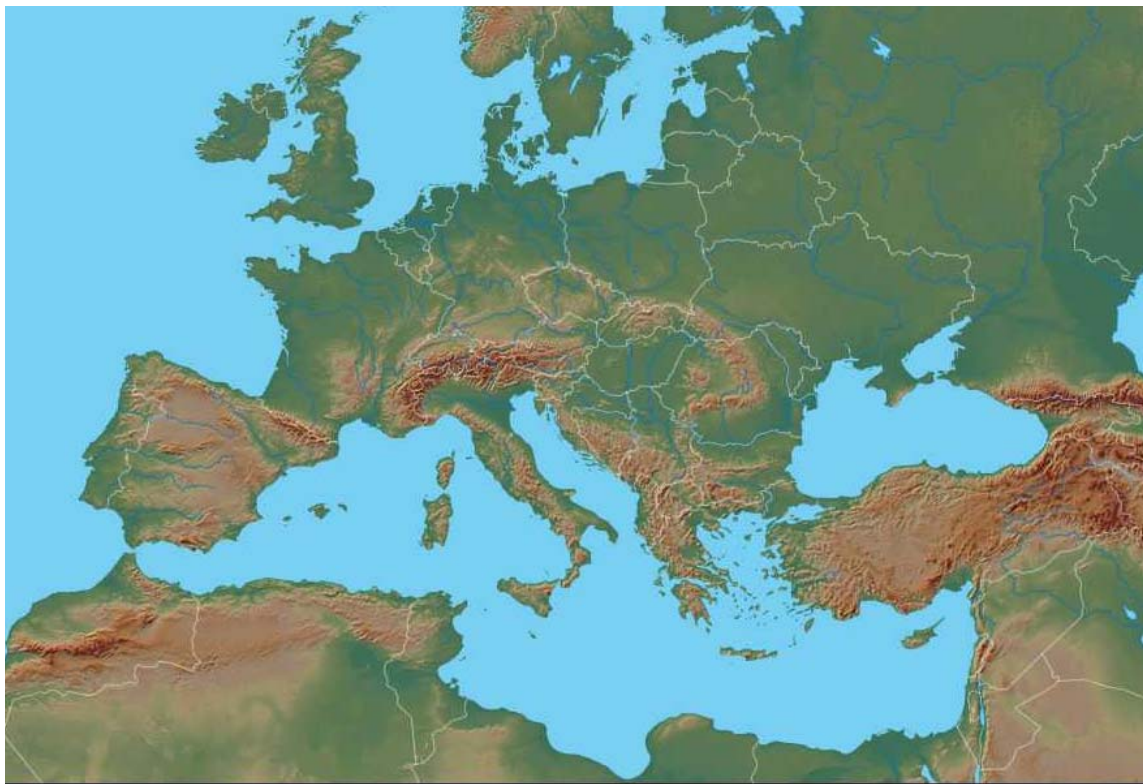
Entrance task: Think of a brief explanation for the following:

*It's not genetics,
it's geography.*

Today: Geography of Europe



Homework: Review maps,
map quiz on Friday



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Significant geographic features

Peninsula

Mediterranean Sea

Mountains

- Pyrennes, Alps,

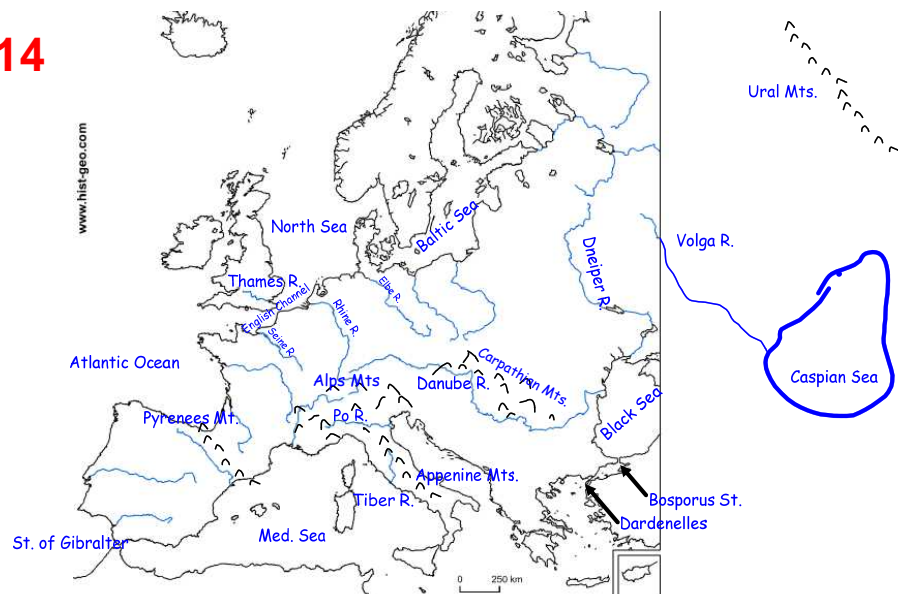
Balkan

Great European Plain

Rivers - most are navigable and lead to the sea; most capital cities are on rivers



Page 14



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"Climate and environment not only set limits, but provide opportunities for what human beings can do." (Palmer & Colton, p.6)



Name the Country of Europe!

(ANSWERS)

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Iceland | 13 Poland | 25 Austria | 37 Monaco |
| 2 Norway | 14 Slovakia | 26 Czech Republic | 38 France |
| 3 Sweden | 15 Hungary | 27 Germany | 39 Andorra |
| 4 Finland | 16 Romania | 28 Denmark | 40 Spain |
| 5 European Russia | 17 Bulgaria | 29 Netherlands | 41 Portugal |
| 6 Estonia | 18 Greece | 30 Belgium | 42 United Kingdom |
| 7 Latvia | 19 Macedonia | 31 Luxembourg | 43 Ireland |
| 8 Lithuania | 20 Albania | 32 Liechtenstein | 44 Malta |
| 9 Belarus | 21 Serbia & Montenegro | 33 Switzerland | 45 Cyprus |
| 10 Ukraine | 22 Bosnia & Herzegovina | 34 Italy | 46 Turkey |
| 11 Georgia | 23 Croatia | 35 San Marino | 47 Armenia |
| 12 Moldova | 24 Slovenia | 36 Vatican City | 48 Azerbaijan |

www.graphicmaps.com

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Analysis of Geography - p. 10-11 in Study Guide

1. What are the greatest food producing areas of Europe and why?
2. Why is the climate of the north western coast of Europe relatively mild?
3. Explain the impact of river systems in the development of Central Europe.
4. Why is Germany destined to become one of the most powerful nations in Europe?
5. The British Isles: Easy or difficult to conquer? Explain your answer.

Refer to the geography notes on pages 8-9 in the study guide



Analysis of Geography - p. 10-11 in Study Guide

6. Why are the countries of the Scandinavian Peninsula most likely to have the most homogeneous population?
7. Why did early explorers of the new world come from the Iberian peninsula?
8. Defend the following statement:
Russia: Easy to invade but difficult to conquer.
9. Why did geography affect the political development of Greece and Italy in different ways?
10. Name two countries that would likely become major trading powers. Why?



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Analysis of *Geography* - p. 10-11 in Study Guide

11. Why is Russia interested in the political stability of Turkey?
12. Why was it easier for England to become a major naval power than Russia?
13. What is the likelihood of Iceland becoming a major industrial power? Why?
14. Why has Switzerland never been conquered?
15. Compare the diet of a Greek to that of a Ukrainian.



AP Euro

Homework: Review maps
Quiz on Friday



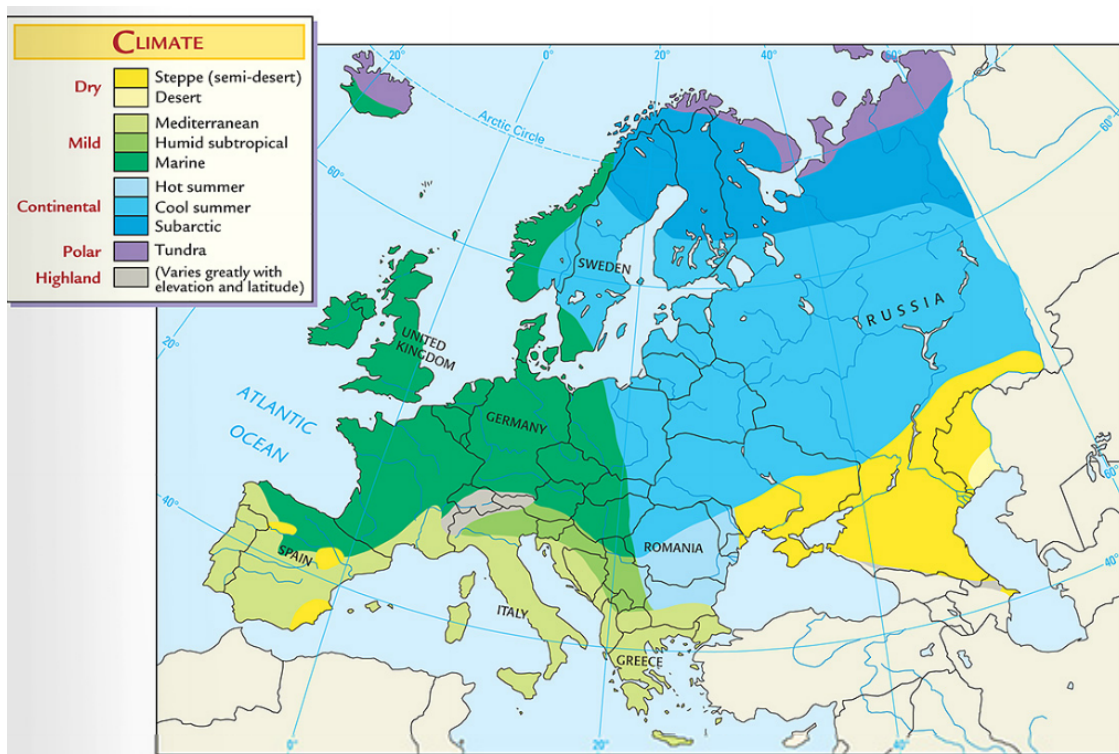
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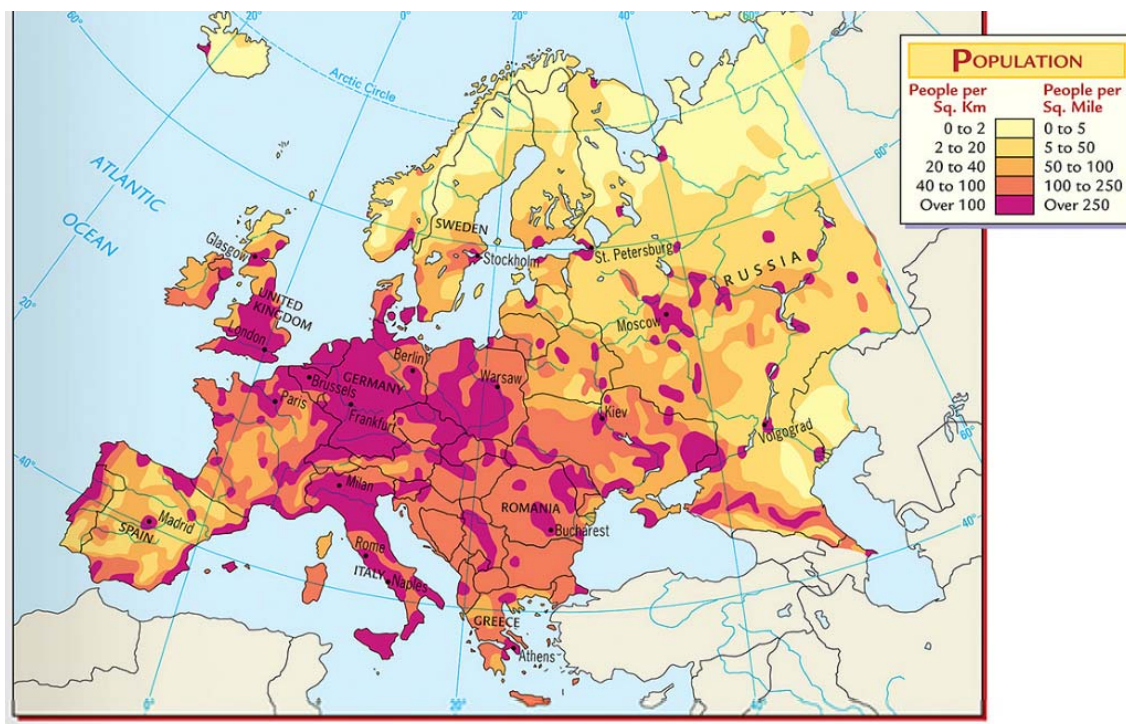
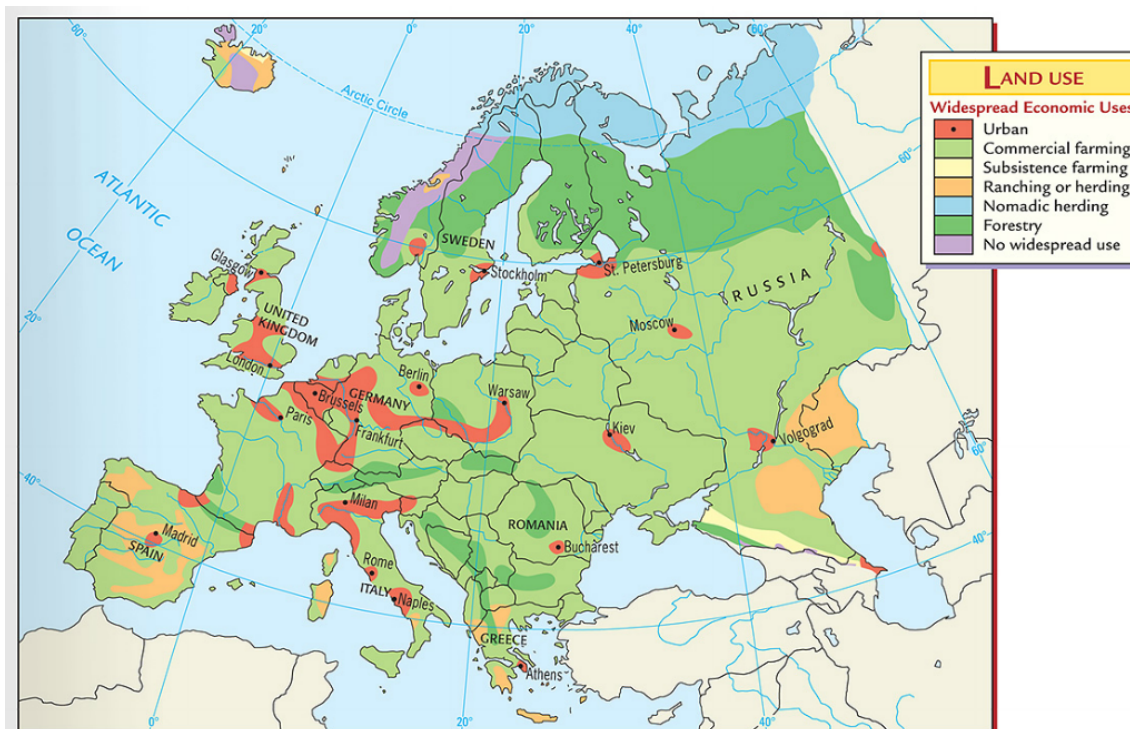
Entrance task: Label at least one country or geog factor on this map



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Station Activity: Impact of Geography

- * Divide into 5 groups and go to one of the 5 stations
- * Read the description of the topic and discuss the questions with your group
- * Rotate when you hear the bell (~ 2 minutes)



Station 1

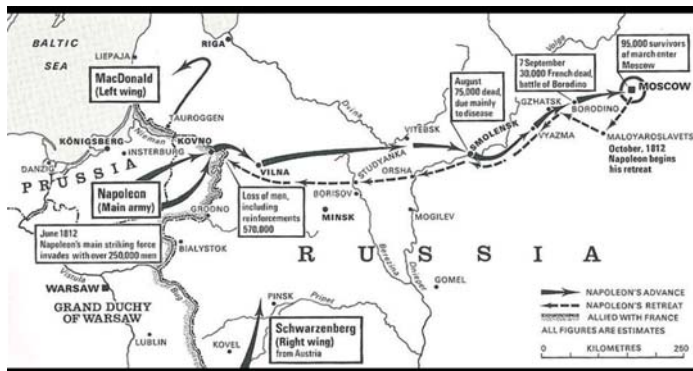
1. What does this map depict?
2. Identify the seas illustrated.
3. Identify where the Bosphorus Strait is located.
4. If the Bosphorus Strait did not exist, what route would a person who wanted to travel from Bucharest to Athens have to take? What route would be easiest to transport goods?

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Station 2

1. What geographic land forms are evident on this map of Europe?
2. How many major peninsulas are there in Europe?
3. What benefits does Europe enjoy because of these peninsulas?
4. What nations would most likely develop strong naval power?
5. What nations would most likely develop strong armies?



Station 3

1. What does this map depict?
2. What geographic challenges did Napoleon's troops face?
3. Could those challenges have been better met?
4. What was the role of geography in Napoleon's defeat?

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Station 4

1. Look at the picture of this house in the Ukraine. What is on top of the house?
2. What material was used to construct this house?
3. How does the material used to construct this house reflect the resources available to the region due to the geography?
4. In what ways would a house in Norway differ from this house?

The Rhine-Main-Danube Canal as a crucial axis of the European Productive Triangle



Station 5

1. What rivers are connected by the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal?
2. What benefits does this canal provide? To whom?
3. How do you think the establishment of the canal affected the growth of cities along its route?

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Homework - Study for first quest

- * Physical map of Europe
- * Political map of Europe
- * Review notes in study guide
- * Political, social, economic impact of geography

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